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Palestine Group Linked to Terrorists of 14 Nations

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Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 25—United States intelligence agencies, drawing largely on information from foreign intelligence sources, have linked terrorists from 14 countries with international operations of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The largest number of foreign terrorists who have cooperated with the Palestinians over the last nine years came from West Germany, according to a presentation by the United States Air Force intelligence officials to a member of Congress.

"Germans comprised the largest single foreign group," said Charles A. Russell, chief of the acquisitions and analysis division in the Air Force's Directorate of Counterintelligence, in a letter sent last week to Representative William Lehman, Democrat of Florida.

Mr. Russell added that in the international operations of the Palestinian organization, "probably more Germans have been involved than Palestinians." His compilation showed, however, that over the last decade, the Popular Front, headed by Dr. George Habash, had also received assistance from one or more terrorists from the Netherlands, Brazil, France, Venezuela, Britain, Colombia, Turkey, Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Jordan, Lebanon and Italy.

The compilation lists 12 West Germans who received training either from Dr. Habash's group or from Al Fatah, the major Palestinian group.

The first group of West Germans to receive training from Palestinians were members of the so-called Baader-Meinhof gang, named for Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof. Along with others, they were given weapons training in 1970 and 1971 at Fatah camps in Baalbek, Lebanon, and in Syria. Later gang members who called themselves the Red Army Faction participated in terrorist actions in Europe. Almost all the original members of the group are dead, including Mr. Baader and Miss Meinhof.

The second group of West Germans, constituting offshoots of the Red Army Faction, was trained almost entirely by Popular Front specialists based in South-

ern Yemen, according to the Intelligence compilation.

The group included two West Germans, Gabriele Krocher-Tiedemann and Hans Klein, who were part of the six-member Popular Front team that attacked a meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Vienna in December 1975. At least six other West Germans are listed in the compilation as having received Popular Front training in Southern Yemen before committing acts of terrorism.

The listing, which was requested by Representative Lehman as an amplification of a briefing on terrorism for the Congressional Research Service, described cooperative ventures in which the West Germans helped procure vehicles for Palestinian terrorists in Paris, joined in an attempted rocket attack on an Israeli aircraft in Kenya in January 1976, and participated in an airliner hijacking in June 1976 that ended in Entebbe, Uganda, with hostages being freed by Israeli commandos.

1977 Hijacking Cited

The submission by Mr. Russell also asserts that "close ties between the P.F.L.P. and German terrorists also were evident" in the October 1977 hijacking of a Lufthansa airliner en route from Palma, Mallorca, to Frankfurt, which was diverted to Somalia.

Mr. Russell added: "It would appear that in addition to listed personnel there are probably at least a dozen more which are available to the P.F.L.P. for international operations."

Among the other West Germans with Popular Front training not listed in the Air Force intelligence compilation are Peter Jürgen Boock, 26 years old, and Sieglinde Gudrun Hofmann, 33. They were among four West German terrorist suspects arrested early this month in Zagreb by Yugoslav police at the request of authorities in Bonn. The two are believed to have participated in the shooting last July of Jürgen Pronto, chairman of the huge Dresdner Bank, at his home near Frankfurt.

The pro-Palestinian stance of the West German terrorists dates back a full decade, according to their published statements and manifestos. It was the counterpart of intensive anti-Zionist agitation that developed among West German leftists after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

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